

WY Chen, EP Winer, AH Partridge, LA Carey, T Openshaw, M Carvan, C Matyka, K Visvanathan, B Symington, MD Holmes



Rationale



Rationale
Objective
Study Schema
Study Status
Key Eligibility Criteria
Follow Up

Please use the headings above to navigate through the different sections of the poster

Compelling in-vitro and in-vivo evidence suggest that aspirin may have anti-tumor effect. Multiple epidemiologic studies have reported improved breast cancer survival among regular aspirin users compared to non-users. Pooled data from randomized trials of aspirin for cardiovascular disease have also reported a decreased risk of metastatic cancer among aspirin users, mainly driven by a decreased risk of metastatic adenocarcinoma (RR 0.52 (95% CI 0.35-0.75)). However in order for aspirin to become standard of care, the exact benefits and risks for breast cancer survivors would need to be confirmed in a randomized controlled trial. Even if clinical effects were modest, the global impact would be substantial since aspirin is inexpensive and widely available.



WY Chen, EP Winer, AH Partridge, LA Carey, T Openshaw, M Carvan, C Matyka, K Visvanathan, B Symington, MD Holmes



Objective



Rationale

Objective

Study Schema

Study Status

Key Eligibility Criteria

Follow Up

Please use the headings above to navigate through the different sections of the poster

Primary

• To compare the effect of aspirin (300 mg daily) versus placebo upon invasive disease free-survival (iDFS) in early stage HER2 negative breast cancer patients.

Secondary

- To compare the effect of aspirin versus placebo on: a) distant disease-free survival; b) overall survival; and c) cardiovascular disease.
- To compare the toxicity of aspirin versus placebo.
- To assess adherence to aspirin and placebo.
- To bank tumor and germline deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), plasma and urine collected at baseline and sequential plasma and urine collected 2 years later for future measurement of inflammatory markers.
- To determine if there are subgroups of participants characterized by lifestyle factors
 associates with greater inflammation for whom there is greater benefit of aspirin versus
 placebo upon iDFS.



WY Chen, EP Winer, AH Partridge, LA Carey, T Openshaw, M Carvan, C Matyka, K Visvanathan, B Symington, MD Holmes

TAP TO RETURN TO KIOSK MENU

Study Schema



Rationale

Objective

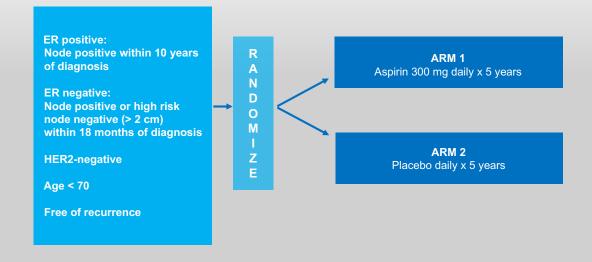
Study Schema

Study Status

Key Eligibility Criteria

Follow Up

Please use the headings above to navigate through the different sections of the poster



Target accrual: 2,936

Power and Sample size: Assuming 381 iDFS events and 5-year iDFS on placebo of 77%, 80% power to detect HR 0.75



WY Chen, EP Winer, AH Partridge, LA Carey, T Openshaw, M Carvan, C Matyka, K Visvanathan, B Symington, MD Holmes



Study Status



Rationale

Objective

Study Schema

Study Status

Key Eligibility Criteria

Follow Up

Please use the headings above to navigate through the different sections of the poster

- Activated December 2016
- Accrual as of October 2019: 1,925
- 1,171 sites approved
- Open in ECOG-ACRIN, NRG, SWOG, and Health Canada
- Clinical trials.gov ID NCT02927249



WY Chen, EP Winer, AH Partridge, LA Carey, T Openshaw, M Carvan, C Matyka, K Visvanathan, B Symington, MD Holmes



Key Eligibility Criteria



Rationale
Objective
Study Schema

Study Status

Key Eligibility Criteria

Follow Up

Please use the headings above to navigate through the different sections of the poster

- HER-2 negative
- ER positive: Node positive within 10 years of diagnosis
- ER negative: Node positive or high risk node negative (> 2 cm) within 18 months of diagnosis
- Prior adjuvant treatment with chemotherapy and/or endocrine therapy, as determined by treating physician
- Regular NSAID/aspirin use allowed if stopped for 30 prior to study entry
- Age 18-70

Exclusion Criteria

- · History of prior stroke
- · History of significant GI bleeding
- No concurrent anticoagulation with warfarin, heparin, clopidogrel, or oral direct thrombin inhibitors
- · History of atrial fibrillation or myocardial infarction
- · History of grade IV hypertension
- · Chronic daily use of oral steroids
- No prior malignancy in past 5 years



Aspirin as Adjuvant Therapy for Her2 Negative Breast Cancer: The ABC Trial

WY Chen, EP Winer, AH Partridge, LA Carey, T Openshaw, M Carvan, C Matyka, K Visvanathan, B Symington, MD Holmes



Funding Support



Rationale Objective Study Schema Study Status

Key Eligibility Criteria

Follow Up

Alliance A011502 is funded by the U.S. Department of Defense and the National Institutes of Health through National Cancer Institute grant awards.

Please use the headings above to navigate through the different sections of the poster

Contact Us

Study Chair: Wendy Y. Chen, MD, MPH E-mail: Wendy_chen@dfci.harvard.edu

Protocol Coordinator: Laura Hoffman, CCRP

E-mail: hoffma12@uchicago.edu